against Democratic ex-Union soldiers, and demands for the removal of the latter. These fights have been cases of diamond-cut-diamond, and in nearly every instance a dead-lock has ensued. The Republican soldiers have been successful in displacing the Democratic ex-Union soldiers whenever the latter were extremely offensively partisan. It is a severe test of the natural disposition of heads of departments when they are called upon to decide between a Democrat and a Republican for a position when both men fought side by side on the field of battle to preserve the Union. Pension Commissioner Tanner, in talking to your correspondent on this point the other day, said:

"I am pot disposed to make an ex-Union soldier suffer simply because he differs with me politically, and I believe that we should be as patient with Democratic ex-Union soldiers as we should be with those who differ with us in our religious peliefs. It is, after all, but a sentiment. Politics differs from action in time of war in that a man may have been a Democrat and an advocate of preserving the Union, whereas a Republican might have refused to take up arms to defend his country. But I am all out of patience with this kind of civil-service rot and bombast which compells me to go past ex-confederate soldiers in my office to help ex-Union soldiers who ask for places held by these men. On every hand there are confederate soldiers occu-pying places which should be filled by ex-Union soldiers. There is a great deal of difference between this and the fact that Democrats who were soldiers are kept in places. If I had my way about it, I should reward the boys who wore the blue to the exclusion of those who donned the grey, and I would do it peremptorily."

A SEASON OF DULLNESS.

* Little Doing Just Now, but Next Week Office-Filling Will Commence in Earnest. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 12 .- At no time during the past two years has Washington appeared so completely deserted as to-day. The city resembled a typical winter resort in summer time. With President Harrison. his family, and most of the Cabinet officers out of the city, and with but few visitors in sight, and many of the regular residents away for the season, the streets are almost deserted, the churches slimly attended, and , the hotels as quiet as grave-yards. The only the way of dullness was the Capitol building. There the three or four policemen lounged alone. This will be a dull week in Washington. On Wednesday some of the Cabinet officers and most prominent men in Congress who are here, together with nearly all of the distinguished visitors, will go to Baltimore to attend the greatest picnic ever given in this country. It will be tendered by General Agnes, pro-prietor of the Baltimore American, at his summer residence, to Frank Thompson, the Vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. The President is consider-

ing his invitation to attend. After this week, however, it will be much livelier, politically speaking. Now that the office-seekers have thinned out, the President and his eight counselors intend to get down to business, and changes are expected to take place rapidly in the offices which have not been filled, and the reorganization which the administration dewill be begun in earnest. It will be much more interesting in Washington during the hot months than now. Early in June the President and Mrs. Harrison hope to spend heir Sundays in the mountains of West Virginia. Mrs. Harrison will be there a large part of her time. There will be a suspension of social duties throughout the city. The recreation the President will have, and the absence of so many office-seekers, will give him physical strength and opportunity to roll up his sleeves and bring about the changes which he has been

FLAX AND LINEN.

wanting for several weeks to make.

How Worn-Out Wheat Lands Might Be Utilized to Build Up a Great Industry.

WASHINGTON, May 12.-Last week Prof. Williams, the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, had under consideration a letter from Professor Ireland, which he thinks may offer a solution of the economic problem, "What shall take the place of wheat on farms where it can no longer be raised at a profit?" The writer, who has been familiar with flax-growing and linen manufacturing since 1840, says, in his interesting communication:

"There are only two establishments weaving-one at Webster, Mass., and the other at Appleton, Wis., the latter doing but little, and neither weaving anything finer than crash. There is nothing in the climate or soil conflicting with the assertion that just as good flax and linen may be produced in every State in the American Union as in any country. Germany now spins and weaves the finest linen, and she has no essentially different climate from America. Many things become successful in America from the facility with which the people take up improved processes and appliances, and this may be the salvation of the linen industry, of the importance of which there is now no question. There is every reason why American farmers should seed and fibre over and above what is now produced, which would give twelve to fif-teen million bushels of seed, worth as many millions of dollars, and two and a half million tons of flax-straw, worth \$50,000,000, and from which 500,000 tons of flax fibre would be obtained, worth \$100,000,000. Once established, American invention would, as in all other industries, soon build up an industry to consume this raw material. I wish the State experimental farms to grow a small amount in each State, and such private farmers as are disposed to do the same. The flax should be sown upon any good mellow soil, which has been well manured the past year, or active chemical fertilizers may be employed to a reasonable extent. The seed should be sown at the rate of two and a half bushels on an acre of land, brushed in, and no other attention is needed, excepting that any large weeds may be removed until the flax has 'turned' for half its length, when it should be pulled, cured and cared for to keep it bright, in the same manner as is done with hay. The seed may be taken off by ripping, or by roller threshing, and there would be a market for all flax straw thus grown, at \$20 per ton. The crop should give two and a half tons of straw to an acre, and twelve to fifteen bushels of seed. The cost of pulling

is, in Canada, \$5 an acre."
Professor Willetts has informed the sender that the subject of his letter would be earnestly considered by the department, which would lend its aid to any effort to increase or diversify the agricultural industry of the country.

THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

It Is Anxious for Closer Commercial Intercourse with the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 12.-Edmund P. Smith, for eight years United States consul at Carthagena, Republic of Colombia. and now a merchant of that city, is in Washington on a short visit. "There is a great field for American enterprise in the Republic of Colombia," said Mr. Smith to a reporter. "Electric lights, water-works, railroads and ice machines are particularly wanted. The government is disposed to be particularly liberal. Concessions will be given to bona fide capitalists for twentyfive years, and in the case of the waterworks, the government will guarantee 7 per cent, on the capital invested for twentyfive years. Emigration is particularly desired, and, in order to infuse new blood into the republic, the government will pay the passage of an emigrant, give him \$6 a month, 250 acres of land, a cow, two pigs, a plow and help him build his house and transport him free from the seaport to the

point where he desires to locate. "Dr. Nunez, the President of the republic, is doing all in his power to develop the re-sources of the country, and has decided to completely change his policy towards the United States, and to favor as much as he possibly can commercial and other friendly intercourse between the two republics. He will send representatives to the three | made by the commission for the relinquish-Americas' conference here. There has been a great change of feeling on the part of Colombians toward the United States. Formerly they were very suspicious, and it was all because they totally misunderstood the Monroe doctrine. They thought that "America for Amermerchants, to whose interest it was to con- | agement.

trol their trade. The foreign trade of Colombia amounts to \$36,000,000 annually, and the United States gets very little of it. The English and Germans control most of it. The United States ought to have it. Carthagena is only distant four and a half days from New Orleans and seven days from New York."

THE GROWING CROPS.

Wheat, Oats and Tobacco in the Ohio Valley Damaged by a Lack of Rain.

WASHINGTON, May 11 .- The Signal Service weather crop bulletip, for the week ending Saturday, May 11, 18, says: The weather during the week throughout the Southern States and central valleys has been unfavorable to the crops, owing to the deficiency of rain. This has been especially the case in the Ohio valley, where the total absence of rain, combined with unusually high temperature, has augmented the drought conditions previously reported, and some damage has resulted to wheat, oats and tobacco along the Ohio river. It is probable that this section will be visited by rains to-day, which may, in a measure, prevent extensive injury. Reports from the cotton belt indicate that the entire section is in need of rain, and owing to cool nights it has been found necessary to re-plant cotton in some sections. Warm weather and copious showers in New England and Middle Atlantic States proved favorable to all crops, the growth of which was unusually rapid, and although the crops are in excel-lent condition more rain would be beneficial. In the Northwest the general effect of the week was to improve the crop conditions. This statement applies to Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, northwest Missouri and portions of northern Illinois. Some replanting in this section will be necessary owing to the high winds which un-covered and scattered seeds. The weather was favorable for corn-planting throughout the corn belt, Dakota reporting an unus-ually large acreage, and planting well advanced.

The condition of the fruit crop is encouraging in all sections, New England and the Middle Atlantic States reporting the grape crop as excellent, while in Tennessee and Alabama fruit has been slightly injured by light frost.

MINOR MATTERS.

rival the business part of the city had in | Trial of the Cruiser Charleston Not Entirely

WASHINGTON, May 12. - The following dispatch was received by Secretary Tracy,

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., May 11. Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

The trial of the Charleston made to-day was a failure, owing to the starboard engine-slide heating. No trouble with port engine. Average revolution for fifteen minutes, 107; maximum horse-power, 5,500; speed, 18¹4 knots. At speeds up to 90 revolutions, vacuum, 27 inches. The vacuum decreased, falling at the highest speed to 22 inches. The boiler supplied steam freely. BENHAM, Commodore.

Secretary Tracy said to a representative of the press, in explanation of this report, that the announcement that the trial was a "failure" was, perhaps, susceptible of wrong interpretation. It was a failure owing to certain conditions which could, no doubt, be remedied easily.

What May Happen in Missouri.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 12.-It may be strange announcement, but a good many of the Western Senators who have been keeping close tally of political affairs in Missouri are confidently expecting that State to go Republican at the next election. John D. Jaynes, of Sedalia, is one of the wealthiest and most effective young Republicans in Missouri. He is here, and says the fight between the Governor Francis and Senator Vest factions has split the Democratic party in twain, and, with the sweeping strides tariff protection is taking in the State, will give the Republicans a splendid opportunity to win a victory at the polls when the next election comes around. It is a regular cut-throat fight between the Francis and Vest crowds, and Mr. Jaynes says that if the State ticket cannot be elected the Republicans can undoubtedly come in as a compromise, even though they have not a clear working majority in the Legislature, and secure Senator Vest's seat.

Congress May Be Convened in October. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Washington, May 12.—There are probably not two dozen Senators and Representatives in Washington. Those here confine themselves largely to the discussion of what is to take place in the early days of the next House of Representatives. It is conceded on every hand that the President will call Congress together in extraordinary session in October. There are sixteen contested elections; but it is manifest to everyone that, unless an entirely new and radical set of rules is adopted, nothing can be done with the contests, and months of precious time will be wasted by Democrats who will bring about a filibuster. One of the most serious questions that has ever confronted the lower house of Congress will be the adoption of its new rules.

Mr. Phelps and the Berlin Mission. WASHINGTON, May 12.-A private letter from Berlin relates that the question who is to be the American minister at that court is a matter of much interest among German officials. It says: "The general belief is that, when the Samoan conference has done its work, one of the commissioners, William Walter Phelps, will receive the appoint-ment as minister. The London Times of April 27 asserted that it is so understood, and it is a curious fact which I learned at the American legation that Prince Bismarck sent, the other day, to the legation to make inquiries about the particulars of Mr. Phelps's public career. It looked as though the Chancellor had had some private intimation that Mr. Phelps was to be made minister."

Burial of General Harney.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The remains of Gen. William Selby Harney, of the army, who died in Orlando, Fla., last Thursday, were interred in the National Cemetery at Alington, this afternoon. The remains were accompanied to the grave by Mrs. Harney. the wife of the deceased, who came on with the body accompanied by a few friends and a military escort consisting of two squadrons of cavalry from Fort Myer. Officers of a regiment of artillery, stationed in this city, acted as pall-bearers.

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, May 12.-Ex-Secretary Bayard, with his five daughters, will bid Washington adieu this week, and go to their suburban residence, Highland Terrace, near Wilmington, Del. Secretary Bayard and his family have been popular in Washington society, and society is wagging its tongue about the coming marriage of Miss Mary Willing Clyner, of this city, to the ex-Secretary.

Maj. Gordon W. Lilly (Pawnee Bill), who cut such a figure out in Oklahoma, is moving around among the few visitors in the city, and says that he intends to go back into the new Eldorado, take up a quarter section of land, and remain there. He thinks Oklahoma will be very rapidly developed, and that the three Territories, from which four States are to be made this fall, will surprise the people in their devel-

On the 1st of next month Mrs. Harvey Lindsley and her three daughters will take possession of Oak View, Mr. Cleveland's summer home. The place looks beautiful now, and every stranger who takes a drive around the national Capitol goes there these days. It is but a little more than a half hour's drive. There are none of Mrs. Cleueland's pets remaining, except her cow and two or three cats.

Interior Department officials fear that the invasions being made upon the Sioux Indian reservation in Dakota will interfere seriously with the negotiations being ment of the title to these lands, and their opening to settlement. Undoubtedly the hasty settlers there are doing themselves

violence by their present action.

Friends of Judge Advocate-general
Swaim, of the army, are trying to induce
President Harrison to have the remainder icans" really meant America for the United States, and that suspicion and jealousy was fanned by English, German and French | of his sentence set aside, that he may be restored to his position, but it is said that they are meeting with very little encour-

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

The Daily Chronicle of Happenings of Various Kinds in the Two States.

A Plucky Sheriff's Desperate Fight with Tw Prisoners at Vincennes-Large Attendance at an Orphans' Home Festival.

INDIANA.

Sheriff's Desperate Encounter with Two Murderous Prisoners.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. VINCENNES, May 12.-Sheriff McDowell had a desperate encounter in the jail this morning with two prisoners, Tom Huffman and John Scott. Huffman is a "tough" and an expert burglar, and Scott a burly negro. The Sheriff entered the corridor with food for the breakfast of the prisoners, when Huffman and Scott jumped from their place of concealment and made a desperate effort to overpower the officer. McDowell was a little too quick for them. and threw all his strength on Huffman, the most murderous of the two, and had to fairly beat him back into subjection before he would surrender. The negro in the meantime had escaped. McDowell threw Huffman into his cell by main force, and locked him up and went in bare-headed pursuit of Scott, who had got away four or five squares. By a great effort he over-took him and overpowered him, and soon had him back in jail, but in the desperate fight the Sheriff had his clothing nearly torn from him. Huffman is the wickedest kind of a convict, and his career will end in the penitentiary, to the relief of every-body. The Sheriff's escape was a narrow

Large Crowds at an Orphans' Home Festival. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHMOND, May 12.—The ten cars in the excursion train that came here from Indianapolis and intermediate points brought only a sixth of the excursionists who came by rail, to-day, to attend the May Festival at the Wernlee Orphans' Home, and many more came by private conveyance from neighboring towns and the country. Trains were also run from Cincinnati, Hamilton, tion, Union City and Kokomo. The attendance was very large, yet there was no dis-order or accidents.

Minor Notes.

Albert Kyle's residence, near Columbus, was burned recently. No insurance. Standard Oil Company representatives are investigating the big oil well at Terre

Mrs. Ellen Moss, aged sixty-six years, committed suicide near New Albany on Saturday.

Lea Morgan was sentenced at Richmond. on Saturday, to five years' imprisonment for burglary.

Rev. C. W. Lee, of Indianapolis, will de-liver the memorial address at the National Cemetry in New Albany, on May 30. A saw and planing-mill near Plainfield owned by Elam Russell and Moses Tomlin-son, was burned Friday night. Loss, \$2,000;

Hon. Jacob L. White, representative from Johnson county to the late Legislature, is dangerously ill, at his residence, in Franklin, with typhoid fever. At Greencastle, on Saturday, lightning struck a barn in which two boys, named

Carhart and Jacobs, had taken refuge, injuring both of them severely. Catharine Boyd, wife of Philander H. Boyd, president of the Citizens' Bank, of Greenfield, died yesterday of paralysis, after an illness of three years.

The Northern Indiana Editorial Associa-tion will hold a meeting at Kendallville, beginning June 18, and preparations are making to give the editorial brethren a hearty welcome.

Early on Saturday morning, while at a dance in Centerville, John I. Lamont and a man named Lee became involved in a quar-rel, when Lamont fatally stabbed Lee, and then made his escape.

The fourth annual session of the State convention, Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. at Greencastle, was a profitable one. Frank Hatfield, of the Indiana University, pre-sided in the absence of the State president.

Mac Jeffries, one of the river pirates who robbed and burned the store of Richard Nash, at Bethlehem, several months ago, and who escaped from Jeffersonville prison recently, has been recaptured at Newport,

In excavating gravel on a farm near Montpelier, recently, an Indian skeleton was unearthed, together with some jars, in a good state of preservation. This farm was once known as part of the Godfrey A Jeffersonville cow was recently bitten by a rabid dog, and Saturday morning showed signs of hydrophobia. She broke

out of her stable and charged everything in sight, several persons having very narrow escapes. She was finally killed. Peter Ehrlich & Co., of Indianapolis, have bought a farm near Newberg, Clay county, for \$14,000, on which they had previously paid \$125,000 in royalty for

taken from it. They are now engaged in sinking a shaft on an adjoining farm. A young man named Shipley was arrested at Carmi, on Saturday evening, for disorderly conduct and was placed in the cala-boose to get sober. In a fit of rage, he fired the mattress in his cell, and before relief

could reach him he was almost literally roasted alive. Right Rev. Silas Chatard, bishop of the Catholic diocese of Vincennes, conducted the ceremonies of confirmation at the two Catholic churches in New Albany, yesterday. A number of communicants were received into the full membership of the

Catholic Church at both St. Mary's and Holy Trinity. The thirtieth annual catalogue of Earlham College has been issued, and a summary of students shows a total enrollment in all departments of 261, with eighteen in the senior class. The college is located near Richmond, and it is the leading educational institution of the Friends west of

the Allegheny mountains. Mrs. Mena Nelson, of Attica, has filed suit in the Superior Court, at Lafayette, against the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway Company for \$15,000 damages. Some time ago, at Lafayette Junction, the train started before she got off, and in leaving the steps she fell and was severely hurt, two ribs being broken, besides numerous bruises. She claims the train did not stop long enough

to give her a chance to get off. Thirty-five figured somewhat curiously in the result of the recent election at Madison. A preliminary poll of the city showed a Democratic plurality of 35 on the total vote. At the primary election Cal Cisco, for marshal, beat Al Steele 35, and his majority over Crozier, Republican, on election day, was 35. Roberts, for water-works trustee, on whom the great fight was made, beat Henry, Republican, just 35 votes, and, all told, there were thirty-five candidates for the various offices.

ILLINOIS.

Gleavings from Exchanges and Cullings

A. Velie, of Aurora, has secured a judgment in the Kane county Circuit Court for \$14,000, against the Joliet, Aurora & Northern Railway Company, for the loss of a leg. John Newton, seventy-five years old, and one of the oldest and best-known citizens of Danville, died on Saturday from the effects of a severe stroke of paralysis, received about six weeks ago.

Last Thursday night, at Wabash Station, Green Patrick and Charles S. Blue quarreled, and Patrick struck Blue over the head with a club, inflicting injuries from which he died on Saturday. Patrick is

A few days ago some fishermen found a box in the Kaskaskia river near Shelbyville, in which was a decomposed human body. It was cut up and the bones sawed asunder. There was nothing about the body to identify it.

While Kelley's Comedy Company was playing at Plymouth, last week, some young men were caught peeping into the actresses' dressing-rooms. Kelley, the manager, fired a revolver into the crowd, dangerously, if not fatally, wounding one young man named Hendrickson. Kelley then fled across the country.

P. Linn, of Edwardsville: first vice-president, J. J. Penny, of Pinckneyville; second vice-president, W. L. Jones, of Lebanon; secretary, C. D. Tufts, of Centralia; treas-urer, T. D. Sharpe, of Carlyle.

The new officers of the Central Illinois Art Association are: President, Hon. S. A. Foley, of Lincoln; vice-presidents, Mrs. R. B. Latham, Mrs. G. L. Miller, Bloomington; Prof. G. W. Brown, Jacksonville; Mrs. Paul Selby, Springfield; Mrs. H. H. Harris, Champaign; Mrs. L. D. Chittenden, Carlinville; secretary, Miss L. P. Gallaher, Jacksonville; traceurer Miss L. P. Gallaher sonville; treasurer, Miss Lucy Sturtevant, Jacksonville. The next convention will be held the second week in May, 1890, at Jacksonville.

RELIGIOUS GATHERINGS.

Mission Work, and a Reception to Visitors Occupy the Time of the Southern Baptists. MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 11.-The Southern Baptist convention reconvened for its second day's session promptly at 9 o'clock this morning, with President Jonathan Haralson in the chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. J. H. Kilpatrick. Rev. Mr. Venable, pastor ef the First Baptist Church, in which the convention was assembled, made an ad dress of welcome. He stated he had intended to do this yesterday, but was constantly kept busy in attending to matters incident to his position as pastor of the church at this time. Dr. Henry McDonald responded in a happy and eloquent strain. On motion of T. H. Pritchard, of North Carolina, the president was directed to appoint committees on time and place, reports on presidents, and on nominations. Hon. Julius Hillyer, ex-Mayor of Atlanta, offered a letter from the home mission board, on "Kind Words." On motion of J. B. Hawthorne, of Atlanta, the order of business was suspended, and the paper which opposed the sale of "Kind Words" was referred to a special committee composed of W. C. Cleveland, of Alabama; J. B. Searcy, of Arkansas; C. A. Stokely, of the District of Columbia; N. A. Bailey, of Florida; J. H. Kilpatrick, of Georgia; R. M. Dudley, of Kentucky; W. S. Penick, of Louisiana; Joshua Levering, of Maryland (chairman); J. L. Lawless, of Missouri; C. Durham, of North Carolina; C. Manley, of South Carolina; R. J. Willingham, of Tennessee; J. J. Linck, of Texas,

ham, of Tennessee: J. J. Linck, of Texas, and W. R. L. Smith, of Virginia. H. M. Whorton, of Maryland, reported on women's work, showing the payments to foreign mission boards to have been \$17, 882.58. He made a speech commending their work, and advocating the closest co-operation of all pastors in advancing this work. Dr. Broadus also spoke, warmly commending women's work.

J. H. Kilpatrick, of Georgia, reported or the treasurer's report of the foreign mission board, stating that the receipts showed an advance of 14 per cent., a decrease of expenses of 7 per cent., and a decrease in

agencies' expenses of 24 per cent. The re-port was adopted.

Dr. W. W. Tanrum introduced Rev. Lamar, of Omaha, Neb., formerly pastor of the Central Baptist Church. He came as the representative of the women of th Baptists of the North. President M. H. Harris, of Richmond College, said the women's societies not only raised money themselves, but stimulated the churches, and the foreign mission board consequent ly relied upon them. Dr. Stainback Wilson, of Georgia, told of the good work done in his State by the women. Dr. A. B. Miller heartily approved of all that had been said of woman's work, and enlarged upon their usefulness in Arkansas. R. M. Thresher. of Arkansas, said that God made woman as a helpmeet to man, and she was carrying

out her mission. The committee on papal fields came for ward to make their report. but before i could be offered, Dr. George Cooper, of Richmond, began the song, "What a Friend We Have in Jesus," which was sung stand

The hour having arrived for the reception of the English delegation, Dr. Hatcher, of Richmond, took the floor and addressed the convention. He said there was every rea son why the Baptists of America should cultivate a friendly feeling for the Baptists of England. "They had stood," he said, "for freedom of conscience and the fundamental principles of the Baptist creed he delegation consists of Dr. Edward Parker, of Manchester, and Mr. W. D. Shaw of Hagersfield. They are accompanied by Mr. Wm. Parker, Miss Ridgewall and Miss Shaw.

Mr. Shaw was the first speaker. After thanking the convention for the courtesy and kindness extended his delegation and himself, he proceeded in a brief way to out-line the history and condition of the Baptist Church in England. At the conclusion of Mr. Shaw's speech the congregation sang "Blest be the Tie that Binds."

The president of the convention then introduced Dr. Edward Parker. Dr. Parker is an old man, but his physical and mental proportions seem to be in full force. He is an attractive speaker, though not eloquent, and followed very much in the line of the gentlemen who had preceded him. His wit gave color to his wisdom, and his easy, graceful manner captivated the convention. At the conclusion of his masterful and learned speech the convention sang "How Firm a Foundation," while numbers gathered around Mr. Parker to shake

Prof. Broadus followed in a characteristic speech. Among other things he said: "N doubt our distinguished friends have heard of the great herd of wild horses on our Western prairies. How I wish I had seen one of them. Far enough off, of course, but I should have liked to watched them as they went cavorting across the prairie, every one for himself, head erected, tail in air, now swerving this way and that, now shying or kicking at their neighbors, but all going in the same direction. That's the

American Baptists.' The following committees were a nounced: Time and place of next meeting; report of vice-presidents; nominations; on foreign population, including Cuba and Indians; on native white population; on

woman's report. Letters were read from the Merchants' and Cotton exchanges, extending courtesies. Several communications of minor interest

were also read. Rev. J. J. Taylor, of Mobile, submitted the report on papal fields, showing advance-ment, and called attention to the death of Miss Rice in Brazil. He spoke to the report for fifteen minutes, and called on Mr. H. H. McCormick, missionary to Mexico, stationed at Zacatecas.

Mr. McCormick spoke entertainingly. He said that orthographical distinction might be made between papal and pagan fields, but in reality there was no difference. He proceeded to say that he thought Catholicism was the menace of his native country as well as Mexico. He said that the windows of his church in Zacatecas had all been broken out and the curtains torn down. In conclusion, he stated that there were 600,000 people in the city where he was stationed, and that another mission church was needed, and asked to be relieved from some of the work now on his shoulders. The report of the committee was adopted. Dr. Frost pronounced the benediction and

the morning session was at an end. At the afternoon session, which began at So'clock, a committee on relations with the home missions society of the Northern States was appointed, with Dr. Pritchard, of North Carolina, as chairman. The remaining hours were consumed in a discussion of the present aspects of the work in pagan countries, and of proposed enlarge-ment of work in all the fields occupied by the convention. It was decided to place the work of endeavor at \$150,000, with a orresponding advancement at all points.
Mr. George W. Norton, of Louisville, Ky., was re-elected treasurer of the convention, and Junius Caldwell, of Louisville, Ky., was elected auditor. In the evening two large mass-meetings

were held in the First and Central Baptist churches in the interest of foreign missions.

Close of the Y. M. C. A. Convention. PHILADELPHIA. May 11.—The last day's session of the international convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was begun by Rev. Wilber F. Watkins, who led the usual devotional exercises, which were concluded with the verses from the hymn, "To the Work." The secretary read the list of subscriptions since yesterday for the prosecution of the work of the international committee. They included the gift of a friend in Pittsburg of \$100 and the Minnesota State committee's contribution of \$250. A resolution was presented looking to provision for the support of aged or disabled Y. M. C. A workers. Various topics were discussed by Dr. D. G. Kelly, of Montreal, and Russell Sturgis, of Boston. then fied across the country.

The Southern Illinois Press Association, in session at Cairo, elected new officers for the coming year, as follows: President, M.

Were discussed by Dr. D. G. Kelly, of Montton Worth of carpenters' tools for the men who want office, the town's full of them. They get broke and go home and suddenly turn up again with the topic, "Non-English Speaking Young more money. The President will have a the tools in his possession.

Men; the Responsibilities of the Association to Them, and How These Can Be Met." He began by saying: "Twenty years ago I entered upon this work at the first State convention. When I went to that convention, I left a baby in his mother's arms, and they tell me he has been making a speech here to-day. I think it is almost time I was in the retired list." In closing, he said: "The American people take to foreigners very readily. Many of these non-English speaking young men have much to unlearn. Their customs, thoughts and manners of life have been vastly different. I say to you, young men, that you must Americanize these young foreigners. It is a responsibility you must not shirk." After singing, by Mr. Sankey, and the benediction, the convention was closed.

Sunday Reform at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, May 12.—One-half of the drinking saloons closed to-day, including one of the most notorious over-the-Rhine concert saloons. There were no arrests.

Many that were not closed kept their
blinds down and front doors closed, but

Two Laborers Killed. BORDENTOWN, N. J., May 12.—Andrew Cavanish and Stephen Goodlash, Hunga-rian laborers, were killed by being struck

side doors open.

Losses by Fire. CHARLESTON, S. C., May 12.—The oil houses of the Charleston & Savannah railroad were partly destroyed by fire to-day with thirty-six bales of cotton. Loss, \$25,000; insured.

by a train on the Pennsylvania railroad, at Tullytown, Pa., last night.

SUICIDE BY HARA-KARL Story of an Eye-Witness to the Ghastly Japanese Punishment,

Hara-kiri as a legal form of punishment has been abolished in Japan for about

twenty-five years. Prior to that time a class of political offenders of high rank or title were allowed the choice of the headsman's sword or suicide. This was a concession to caste that was meant to remove the disgrace of an execution at the hands of the law. "Hara-kari" signifies "cut-belly," or, if the words are arranged as in the Jap-anese term, "belly-cut." The usual method of self-murder contemplated by hara-kari was for the victim to drive a long, broad and very sharp blade into his abdomen, and draw it across his body in a manner that would disembowel him. Instant death was usually the result.

An officer in the army of one of the feudal princes was the last person to commit an official hara-kari. He hated all foreigners with a patriotic bitterness, and in a hot-headed outburst of temper one day ordered his soldiers to fire on some En ropeans who were crossing the street. The British embassador, Sir Harry Parkes, was on the scene and had a narrow escape, while some were killed. The representa-tives of the foreign powers demanded the summary punishment of the young officer. The prince yielded to the demand and the offender was condemned to death. He chose the alternative of hara-karı. Mr. J. A. R. Waters, a mining engineer of Chicago, then living in Japan, thus tells the story of the

"Representatives of the foreign powers were invited to be present," said Mr. Waters, "and witness the execution. Through the courtesy of a member of the British legation I was one of the witnesses. The execution took place in a large, gloomy, half-lighted Buddhist temple. The ceremony was conducted with the rigid formality and decorum of a religious rite. On one side sat the foreigners, pale as ghosts, breathing in gasps and trembling with excitement. The dim light and dank air gave a supernatural, unearny thrill to the scene. Opposite were the Japanese officials, unflinching as stoics, as unmoved as statues. In front, on a low dais, was the condemned man. He sat tailor-fashion, bared to the waist, a brawny fellow with muscular arms, and deep-chested as an ox. On a low table near him was a Japanese short-sword with a blade nine or ten inches long and keen as a razor. Behind him stood his best friend—the condemned being allowed to select some one to strike off his head in the event he failed to kill himself and was liable to suffer a prolonged agony before death came. This man was apparently the only agitated native in the temple. Th muscles of his face twitched. He clutched the broad sword nervously with both hands, waiting for the moment that should

"The condemned was the coolest man present. Through an interpreter he said he was not sorry for what he had done for his beloved country. He was proud to give his life for her. He would show the coward foreigners how a Japanese gentleman could die. As he finished his speech, he picked up the knife. A moment later he plunged it to the hilt in the left side of his abdomen. He paused an instant, but it seemed an hour to us white-faced, shivering Englishmen, as we held our breaths. Then, with a powerful effort, he pulled the blade across his body, the blood gushing from the long gash in a torrent. Either from pain or purposely he leaned his head slightly forward. A swish of the sword behind him and his head leaned from the body to the floor in front leaped from the body to the floor in front

"The Japanese had not apparently moved a muscle through all this ghastly scene. pleasant-voiced dignitary arose and said he hoped he had proved that Japanese justice would be vindicated and asked if the foreign representatives were satisfied. The British embassador simply nodded an af-firmative and the shuddering witnesses of the hara-kari hurried with bloodless features into the open air.

"I was long haunted by that dread scene, and ever and anon it would arise before me -the dark and gloomy temple, the impassive Japanese, the awe-stricken foreigners, and, above all, the faces of the principal actors, the condemned man, and his closest friend; the one calmly content, even proud to give up his life, the other crouching be-hind him, watching with a deadly intensity, pale, and anxious, fearful, perhaps, of bungling at the supreme moment. It leams up clearly before me yet, although years have gone by.

WOMEN OFFICE-SEEKERS.

A Small Female Army that Wants to Be in Uncle Sam's Employ. Washington Special.

Probably never before at the incoming of a new administration have there been so many women office-seekers in Washington. They are bolder than the men. They won't be put off with a mere "come to-morrow." Postmaster-general Wanamaker has had more experience than any other member of the Cabinet with women office-seekers. There was one there to-day who insisted upon an office, and said she demanded it because her husband had been made help-

less while defending his country.

She was a plucky little woman. She said her husband had had nine bullets shot into his legs, and she thought she was entitled to something. With all her determination she was respectful, and she left with a sort of satisfied smile on her pretty mouth. There are several types of the woman office-seekers seen about the departments. The majority are women who burst into tears and whine and beg, but now and then I see a woman who means business and talks business from way back. Shedoesn't weep and implore. She gets the best backing she can and when she's got all the ammunition she can secure she fires all her guns at once. It's the brave woman officeseeker that's going to get the office under this administration.

There are lots of worthy women in Washington whose husbands died for their country or were so disabled as to become a burden to themselves and their wives, who deserve recognition, but they can't learn the lesson that by keeping a stiff upper lip they will do better. I was talking to one of the officials in a department to-day, who said: "These women, who come around telling pitiful tales and almost go into hysterics, make my life miserable, and I can't bear to

I saw a woman to-day who spent a week in the Senate, just before its adjournment. securing signatures for a petition for a place for her in the Treasury Department. She tackled every Senator who came along. She's forty if she's a day, and she's got a smile that is like the sunshine kissing the dew from a beautiful rose. Her voice is musical, and she is the most persistent woman I ever saw. She told me to-day that she was going to get the position. She tried for days to get Senator Quay's in-dorsement, but she might as well have tried to fly to the moon. Quay is afraid of women office-seekers. He makes his son Dick see them. He never signs their petitions, but playfully tells Dick to refer them to Senator Cameron sometimes.

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hard time of it after his return from New York. He realizes this, for he said to his door-keeper to-day:

"Mr. Loeffler, we will have to pay up for these quiet days." The old door-tender, who has been there for a quarter of a century, shook his head and agreed with the President. He has been there before.

WHERE NERVE IS REQUIRED.

Plenty of It Needed by the Engineers Who Run the Limited Express Trains. Pittsburg Dispatch.

"Engineers at rest, sitting in the narrow cabs of their engines, 'lying in the depot waiting for the signal to start, often look to be a sleepy set of fellows," said the man, the other night, who runs the limited to Alliance. "Do you know," he continued, addressing a reporter, "that engineers are always wide awake when they seem to be indifferent to events happening around them. There are few things that escape their vigi-lant eyes. Many people have an idea that engineers 'go it blind,' and trust entirely to the block system, and the acuteness of good telegraph operators; but if they did this there would be wrecks and lives lost every

"A good engineer is always on the lookout. We see plenty of things ahead of us that harrow our nerves and make the hair stand up straight; but, as long as the passengers behind us don't know it, and we all escape uninjured, we heave a sigh of relief and say nothing. I tell you, it is no easy matter to hold a throttle, shoot around sharp curves and watch for obstructions. An engineer looks down for a moment at the connecting rods of the locometization. the connecting-rods of the locomotive, moving backward and forward with lightning-like rapidity. He doesn't know at what minute a pin may break and one of the rods knock his brains out as he leans

out of the cab. "Some freight men are very reckless, and they take desperate chances. They know a fast passenger train is chasing them, and due in a few minutes, yet they remain on the main track to the last moment, and often the rushing train just grazes the freight cars as they move to a side track.
Often these freight men try to make another station a few miles ahead before they get off the track, and the result is usually a collision. Well, it always makes me nervous when I know freight trains are running a short distance before my train. An inch is as good as a mile when a man misses; but I would rather have a bullet pass a mile from my head than within an inch of it. Just so in passing other trains. We have to make schedule time; the road is full of curves, and we are just as likely to bang into some of these trains as pass them. Little do people know how rasping it is on the nerves to be continually making narrow escapes, and yet one invariably feels that some day he is bound to 'get it in the neck.' It is the uncertainty of the business that is

"Now here is the limited, one of the fast-est trains on the road. Between Pittsburg and Alliance there are a number of heavy grades. I usually, at the top of one of these grades, open the throttle wide and let the engine go. After I have had a good start. probably running more than a mile a minnte, I shut off the steam and leave the rest to gravity and trust in luck. The result is that the train attains a fearful velocity. and the impetus is sufficient to carry it half way up the next grade. This plan helps

the fireman, and we make time. "Keeping up steam is one of the difficult things to contend with. Sometimes the flues draw all right, and the fireman has no trouble in raising the necessary supply. Such an event always occurs when one is on time and there is no need to hurry along: but, almost invariably, it is an engineer's tough luck to lack the steam when he is anxious to make a fast run. I am late an hour to-night, but I can make up the time

if nothing happens." DEPEW'S HOME LIFE.

Interesting Chat About the Family Affairs of New York's Favorite Orator.

New York Letter to Philadelphia Times. The home life of Chauncey Depew's family is one of the most ideal in New York. They live in the large, handsome house vacated by Dr. William A. Hammond when the latter removed to Washington. The house has been redecorated throughout since the Depews' acquisition of it. Especially characteristic of Mr. Depew's taste is the dining-room, which has mingled in its decorations appropriate inscriptions in French, German, English, Latin and Greek. There is a beautiful parlor, whose ceiling is domed and which is finished—walls, hangings, fur-niture—all in white. In Mr. Depew's study the light from a stained window sifts through eastern palms and touches gently an Egyptian mummy and falls upon the head of a sphynx, a sort of furnishing which gives the place a twofold interest. The household arrangements are simple and without ostentation, though there are plenty of servants. Two butlers wait at table, and Mrs. Depew has a French maid. The stable contains three horses, a coupe,

and an open carriage. The family includes besides Mr. and Mrs. Depew and young Chauncey, aged ten, Mrs. Depew's mother, Mrs. Hegeman, and the two little daughters of a brother who died at her house a few weeks ago, and their governess. Mrs. Depew's father was a wholesale druggist on Broadway and accumulated a large fortune. He was an accomplished amateur artist, and Mrs. Hegeman was, in her day, one of the finest amateur pianists in the city.

The top floor of the Depew home is given up to the children. Here are the nursery and school-room, and here on rainy days they accompany the governess on imaginary trips through Central Park, yeang Chauncey's lively fancy plying as many questions about imaginary objects as he is used to do about real ones. The young heir has a very active mind, and has had to be kept back in his studies. His mother has been his only teacher. But the children's happiest time is in the late afternoon, for then the great orator comes home, and it is his habit to mount to the play-room and join them in their games. Seated upon the floor with the little ones about him, the hours go by in telling stories and answering questions till dinner time, when he hurries into an evening dress and drives away to some one of the many society and club banquets which daily demand the honor of his presence. He never writes a speech, but usually

subject, jotting down a few headings in the

spends a few moments in reflecting on his

Corrected.

process.

Harper's Bazar. Pupil-Teacher, kin me an' Bill go an' git pail o' water! Arkansas Schoolmaster-There you go again. How many times have I got to tell you that it ain't good grammar to say "me

Pupil-What ort I to say? Teacher-Bill and me. Can't I never learn

you nothing? Took Carpenters' Tools.

John Powell was arrested last night, charged with stealing two hundred dollars' worth of carpenters' tools from a carpenter on East Ohio street. He was caught with